Claims

1. Method for machine diagnosis and especially for transmission diagnosis by analysis of the machine or transmission oil, in particular for the detection of ferritic wear particles, characterized in that a reed contact (1) is used, whose output signal is a measure of the condition of the machine or transmission.

2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that as the measurement system a sensor is used, which is built into an oil duct (4) of a machine or transmission, a capturing magnet (2) being arranged on the lower side of the oil duct (4) and a reed contact on the upper side of the oil duct (4).

3. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the capturing magnet produces a magnetic flux density outwards over the cross-section of the oil duct (4), which is changed by the accumulation of ferritic wear particles (2) that are to be detected on the surface of the capturing magnet (2), and this change is detected by the reed contact (1) in such manner that a binary measurement signal is produced, which gives a measure of the condition of the machine or transmission.

4. Method according to claim 3, characterized in that the effectiveness and sensitivity of the sensor can be adjusted by virtue of the positioning and technical characteristics of the capturing magnet (2) and reed contact (1), and the sensor can thereby be adapted for different environments.

5. Method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that a permanent magnet or an electromagnet is used as the capturing magnet (3).

6. Device for implementing the method according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that on the lower side of the oil duct (4) is arranged a capturing magnet (2) on the surface of which the ferritic wear particles (3) to be detected accumulate, and on the upper side of the oil duct (4) is arranged a reed contact (1), whose binary output signal gives a measure of the condition of the machine or transmission.

7. Device according to claim 6, characterized in that the capturing magnet (2) is a permanent magnet or an electromagnet.